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Principles, not Men; but Men as the Representatives of Principles.

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MAKE CHILDHOOD GLAD.

Make childhood's day with gladness bright,
Nor check the merry laugh;
Reprove not spirits free and light
That makes this joy by half.

Reprove the wrong, but not the flow
Of health and boyish fun;
Shadows enough if none fall now
Across the morning sun.

A cheerful heart with memories pure
Of home-love treasured there,
Is better than an old young heart
Life's after ills to bear.

A little gloom seems deep, you know
When crossing sunny ways,
As darkly marked the shadows fall
Upon the sunniest days.

Let fall love's music in your tone,
Wear love-light on your face,
So shall your memory in his heart
Help light life's darkest place.

A NIGHT OF PERIL.

A THRILLING STORY OF PIONEER LIFE.

It was my fortune, some time since, to take a trip in one of the splendid floating palaces which wind their way daily up and down the Ohio river, and carry their living and commercial freight so safely and speedily, in comfort and pleasure, to their destination.

That it was not always so, I was reminded by a story which I heard from an old gentleman who was a fellow-passenger, and whose acquaintance I pleasantly formed on deck; and, finding him to be a relative of a Kentucky family with whom I was on intimate terms, I accepted his story as entirely reliable, and will give it, as nearly as I can, in his own words:

"It must have been nearly a hundred years ago, not later anyhow than 1800," said Mr. Hobart, "that my grandfather, Horace Hobart, settled where the city of Frankfort now lies—it was a *mere hamlet* then. He was the owner of a flat boat, so the settlers called him Cap'n Hobart, and used to hire him to make trips down the river, for supplies for the settlement. He sometimes used, to go as far as Pittsburg, and bring powder, lead and groceries, very often stock or a small company of emigrants and their plunder, to points along the shore.

One trip he made—if I remember rightly it was about 1803 or 1804, in the fall of the year—of which he carried the marks to his grave. His cargo that time was mostly of powder, lead for bullets, and cured bacon—a very desirable prize to the Indians who were lurking up and down the shore. At Pittsburgh he met a party of half a dozen emigrants for Central Kentucky, who gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to go as far as Frankfort on Captain Hobart's flat-boat.

Well laden, the little party, among whom were two women, sat out on the return voyage, going on prosperously a great part of the way. Capt. Hobart knew that the danger lay between the Big Sandy and Kentucky rivers.

After passing the mouth of the Big Sandy, it would be necessary to proceed cautiously until they left the Indiana shore and turned into the Kentucky river, where they would be comparatively safe.

Nothing occurred, however, for some days. The weather was glorious, the river smooth, and they were enjoying the trip very much, when, one morning, two men hailed them from the shore.

'What's wanted?' demanded Capt. Hobart.

'Want to go down the river. Land, and take us on board,' was the answer.

'Are there only two of you?' shouted Capt. Hobart.

'That's all. We'll be no trouble. Pull in, and get us!' the men shouted back, evidently growing impatient.

'But Capt. Hobart knew where he was, and meant to be careful. He turned to one of his boatmen, an old fellow called Osage Jo, who had spent his life in that region, and was thoroughly trusty.

'What say, Jo?' asked Captain Hobart.

'Don't like it Cap'n,' said Jo, leaning on his paddle. Nothin' but a decoy, to my notion.'

'To mine, too,' said Capt. Hobart. 'I'd hate to leave them, if I thought they were honest'—

'They look like rascals from here, Cap'n, says Jo. 'Them woods, liker'n not, are full o' Indians, and we've got weemin aboard. Won't do, Cap'n.'

'No, Jo, we won't risk it.' Capt. Hobart then shouted to the men:

'You'll have to wait for the next boat. We're full.'

The flat-boat passed on, leaving the men making profane exhibition of anger on the shore—a proof that they were not what they claimed to be.

The travelers proceeded very watchfully and cautiously down the river, but saw no signs of trouble until near sunset.

They were passing a very thickly wooded spot when two men, carrying a third between them, came down to the shore and hailed the boat.

'Haloo!' answered Capt. Hobart.

'Come in and take us on board!' was the next call.

"What is the matter?' shouted the Captain.

'Got a man hurt here. Want to get him up to the Forks. Come and help us.'

Capt. Hobart took out his pocket telescope, hauled it up to his eye, and took a look through.

'It's the two we met this morning!' he cried.

'I thought so!' chuckled Jo, close beside him.

'Well, they won't trap me!' said Capt. Hobart, and then he shouted lustily, 'Can't stop for you!' and ordered his men to help the drift all they could with their paddles.

'Cap'n,' says Jo, take a look through your glasses at that clump 'o beeches. What's under 'em?'

The Captain looked, as directed, where the trees hung far over, and the bank was in deep shadow.

'What dy'e make?' eagerly asked Jo.

'I looks like an old flat-boat, but I can't surely make out. So, if they've got a boat, we'er in a bad fix!'

'Fact, Cap'n! An its goin' to be a moonlight night, full moon, an' coming up arly! Weemin aboard too.'

'Well, Jo, we'll prepare for 'em, and then run our best. It's all we can do.'

As if to prove that their suspicions were correct, an arrow was hurled at them from the shore, falling short of its mark, which was, probably, the tall form of Capt. Hobart, as he stood boldly up in his boat.

This decided him. He called together the men—including the emigrants; there were only eight men, all told—directed the women to lie flat down in the bottom of the boat, and made all the preparations he could for a fight, in case it came.

They did not need to wait very long. Even before the moon was fully risen, they could see that the woods were full of moving, painted, half-naked forms, and heard yells which could come from none but an Indian throat.

Keeping a careful watch, they could, after a time, distinguish a dark object moving upon the water, and, as it drew nearer, they saw that it was a flat-boat filled with Indians.

'It must be the old thing that used to lie up at Port Mason!' (a little station on the coast) says Jo. 'If it is we kin sink 'em!'

'Wait till they get near, men,' said the Captain, 'and then aim low, and give them the first fire.'

Breathlessly the men crouched in the end of the boat, near which the Indians were rapidly drawing. As soon as they came within rifle-range, eight bullets sped at the word of command, and made havoc among the pursuers.

'Shouts and groans followed, and the savages poured forth a fierce volley into the little group. One of the three horses was killed—there were three on the boat—but not a man fell.

'Load! quick!' ordered the Captain.

Swiftly and silently his order was obeyed; not too swift, for the Indian boat was steadily drawing nearer and nearer.

Another volley, and three of the pursuers tumbled overboard, but as they returned the fire one of the emigrants dropped, groaning, at his post.'

'Steady! and quick! Fire in succession!' ordered the captain. 'They aim too low! Disable 'em before they can board us!'

The bows of the two boats almost grated together, and one daring savage sprung upon the flat-boat's gunwale.

'Capt. Hobart sprung forward, but before he could raise his rifle, a shot went through his shoulder.

He staggered, but, with desperate courage, rallied and fired, his adversary falling backward and over into the river.

Maddened at this, for the assailing Indian was their leader, the Indians made a rush to the craft. In the impetuousity of their onset, the old, unseaworthy thing capsized, and the swift current of the Ohio was full of struggling, screaming, wounded and drowning savages.

The violence of the shock gave the other boat a sheer which sent it off directly into the middle of the river and drifted it rapidly down, too far from the shore for any danger from lurkers on the bank, and safe from its terrible pursuers.

A great shout of joy at their deliverance rose up from the little crew, at least from all who were able to shout. Capt. Hobart lay senseless in the bottom of the boat, one man was dead, and three others badly wounded, leaving but three unhurt, to care for the rest.

With the help of the two brave women, who had not uttered one cry during the fight, they did this, and, after their arrival at home, the three men recovered, as did Capt. Hobart.

But Capt. Hobart carried to his grave a shoulder scarred with the bullet received in that fierce fight on the Ohio."

Popular Education.

Accepting this as a fundamental maxim, that "Whatever should enter into the life of a nation should be taught in the public schools," let us consider some things that enter into the life of a prosperous people.

Man lives not by bread alone; and the culture of the heart only ensures a perfect life, either of an individual or of a nation. Hence, the schools of a country should not be irreligious or godless. Both by precept and example, the precepts of religion should be taught. The highest standard of morals should be enforced. None but men and women of the noblest character and purest life should be allowed to teach the youth. If religion and morality are to enter into the complex life of the nation, they must not be banished from the public schools.

If a nation prospers, industry, frugality and economy must enter into its life. Hence, these old-fashioned virtues should have a place in the schools. The young should be taught that an education fits them for work, not to live without work. In school, the young man should learn the value of time, and should be taught how to fill up the days and the years, as they pass, with profitable industry or substantial enjoyment; for true living is what is enjoyed, whether it be in the gratification of the present, or for that in the future which promises an enjoyment that more than counterbalances the self-denial of the present. Let the youth in our schools be taught that labor is Heaven's great ordinance for human improvement, and the prosperity of the nation cannot be checked by senseless theories of finance. Frugality, as opposed to a useless expenditure of money, should be inculcated. This must be mainly done by the state, in its expenditure of money for the erection of school buildings, in the cost of text-books, and in the general management of the schools. This should not descend to a niggard parsimony; but when, with borrowed money, schoolhouses are erected and furnished with an elegance far beyond that which is found in the homes of the people, is it not an encouragement to the young men of the state to go beyond their own means to build homes for themselves, provided they have a little credit?

They were courting. "What makes the stars so dim to-night?" she said softly. "Your eyes are so much brighter," he whispered, pressing her hand. They are married now. "I wonder how many telegraph-poles it would take to reach to the stars from here," she said musingly. "One, if it was long enough," he growled. "Why don't you talk common sense?"

Winning a Wife.

HOW LISTZ BECAME A HUSBAND.

The following story of the marriage of Listz, the pianist, is, if true, certainly very remarkably romantic.

Listz was at Prague in the autumn of 1846. The day after his arrival a stranger called upon him, and represented himself as a brother artist in distress, having expended all his means in an unsuccessful law-suit, and solicited aid to enable him to return to his place in Nuremburg. Listz gave him a hearty reception, and opened his desk to get some money, but found he possessed only three ducats,

"You see," said the generous artist, "that I am as poor as yourself. However, I have credit, and I can coin more money with my piano. I have here a miniature given me by the emperor of Austria; the painting is of little value, but the dianonds are fine; take it, sell the diamonds, and keep the money."

The stranger refused the rich gift, but Listz compelled him to take it, and he carried it to a jeweler who suspected from his shabby appearance, that he had stolen it, had him arrested and thrown into prison. The stranger sent for his generous benefactor, who immediately called upon the jeweler, and told him the man was innocent, that he had given him the diamonds.

"But who are you?" said the jeweler.

"My name is Listz," he replied.

"I know of no financier of that name," said the jeweler.

"Very possible," said Listz.

"But do you know that these diamonds are worth six thousand florins?"

"So much the better for him to whom I gave them."

"But you must be rich to give such presents?"

"My sole fortune consists of three ducats," said Listz.

"Then you are a fool," said the jeweler.

"No," said Listz. "I have only to move the ends of my fingers to get as much money as I want."

"Then you are a sorcerer," said the jeweler.

"I will show you the kind of sorcery that I employ, said Listz.

Seeing a piano in the back parlor of the jeweler's shop, the eccentric artist sat down to it, and began to improvise a ravishing air. A beautiful young lady made her appearance, and at the close of the performance exclaimed, "Bravo, Listz!

"You know him, then?" said the jeweler to his daughter.

"I have never seen him before," she said; "but there is no one in the world but Listz who can produce such sounds from the piano."

The jeweler was satisfied, the stranger was released and relieved, the report of Listz being in the city flew, and he was waited on and feted by the nobles, who besought him to give a concert in their city. The jeweler, seeing the homage that was paid to the man of genius, was anxious to form an alliance with him, and said to him:

"How do you find my daughter?"

"Adorable!" was the reply.

"What do you think of marriage?" continued the jeweler.

"Well enough to try it," said Listz.

"What do you say to a dowery of three million francs?" he was next asked.

"I will accept it, and thank you too," was the reply.

"Well, my daughter likes you and you, like her, the dowry is ready. Will you be my son-in-law?" said the jeweler.

"Gladly," replied Listz, and the marriage was celebrated the following week.

Position of the Body in Sleeping.

Position affects sleep. A constrained or uncomfortable posture will often prevent repose. Lying flat on one's back with the limbs relaxed would seem to secure the greatest amount of rest to the muscular system. This is the position assumed in the most exhausting diseases, and it is generally hailed as a token of revival when a patient voluntarily turns on his side; but there are several disadvantages in the supine posture which impair or embarrass sleep. Thus, in weakly states of the heart and blood vessels, and in certain morbid conditions of the brain, the blood seems to gravitate to the back of the head and produce troublesome dreams. In persons who habitually stoop, in their gait or work, there is probably some distress consequent on straightening the spine. Those who have contracted chests, especially persons who have pleurisy and retain adhesions of the lungs, do not sleep well on the back. Nearly all who are inclined to snore do so when in that position, because the soft palate and uvula hang on the tongue, and that organ falls back so as to partially close the top of the windpipe. It is better, therefore, to be on the side, and in the absence of special chest disease, rendering it desirable to lie on the weak side, leaving the healthy lung free to expand, it is well to choose the right side, because when the body is thus placed, the food gravitates more easily out of the stomach into the intestines. A glance at any plate of the viscerlar anatomy will show how this must be. Many persons are deaf in one ear and prefer to lie on a particular side; but, if possible, the right side should be chosen and the body rolled a little forward, so that any saliva which may be secreted shall run easily out of the mouth, if not unconsciously swallowed. Again, sleeping with the arm thrown over the head is to be deprecated; but this position is often assumed during sleep, circulation is then free in the extremities and the head and neck, and the muscles of the chest are drawn up and fixed by the shoulders, and thus the expansion of the thorax is easy. The chief objection to this position is that it creates a tendency to cramp and cold in the arms, and sometimes seems to cause headache during sleep, and dreams. These small matters often make or mar happiness in sleeping.

DRINK FOR THE SICK.—Two tablespoonfuls arrow root in a quart pitcher with a little cold water; three tablespoonfuls white sugar, the juice of one lemon and part of the rind; stir all quickly while pouring boiling water until the pitcher is full. Drink cold.

Miscellaneous Recipes.

Peach Cake.—Bake three layers of sponge cake, cut ripe peaches into very thin slices; prepare some sweet cream by whipping, sweetening and flavoring it; spread the peaches, with the cream poured over, between each layer, as also over the top of the cake.

Johnny Cake.—To half a pint of meal add warm water enough to make a thin batter, half a teaspoonful of melted butter, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a little soda and salt. If convenient, add an egg. This makes an excellent cake, and to those who have not a full allowance of milk and cream it will prove a great help.

Mutton Pie with Tomatoes.—Cover the bottom of a baking-dish with dry bread crumbs, then alternate layers of thin sliced roast or boiled mutton and sliced tomatoes, with a thin sprinkling of bread crumbs. Season each layer of tomatoes with pepper, salt and bits of butter. Let the tomatoes and bread crumbs be last. Bake three-quarters of an hour.

Tomato Sauce.—Twelve large ripe tomatoes, four ripe or three green peppers, two onions, two tablespoonfuls of salt, two of sugar, one of cinnamon, and three cups of vinegar. Peel tomatoes and onions, chop all fine, and boil one and a half hours. Bottle, and it will keep any length of time. One quart of canned tomatoes may be used instead of the ripe ones.

Sponge Cake.—This is the most perfect of sponge cakes when properly made. Ingredients: Ten eggs, one pound of *pulverized* sugar, half a pound of flour, juice of half a large lemon, with the rind grated. After all the ingredients are quite ready—*i. e.*, the flour and sugar sifted, the lemon-peel grated, the half-lemon squeezed and the tins buttered—the success of the cake is the beating of the eggs. Two persons should beat them at least half an hour, one beating the whites, and the other the yolks and half of the sugar together. Next put the yolks into the whites, then stir in lightly the remainder of the sugar, then the flour and lemon by degrees. The oven heat should be rather *moderate* at first. Much of the success depends upon this, as the batter should be evenly heated throughout before it begins to rise. When baked, spread over the cake a wafer thickness of iceing, slightly flavored with vanilla. Do not try to make half the quantity of cake.

Fried Chicken.—Prepare your chicken by cutting it in small pieces, have ready frying-pan with a few slices of salt fat pork, frying until the fat is extracted, but not brown; have your chicken rolled in fine cracker crumbs, lay them in the fryingpan, keeping your pan covered to keep the steam close. When tender let them brown nicely, then take them from the pan and put them upon the platter. Pour into the gravy left in the frying pan a cup of milk, (cream is better,) thicken with a spoonful of flour, boil up and pour over the chicken; add salt and pepper.

Libraries.

Everything considered, the newspaper is the best and most available of libraries. The one fact of *cheapness* is so strongly in its favor as to overbalance the majority of arguments that can be advanced upon the opposite side. It is within the reach of every one, no matter how poor, and finds an entrance where books (as a rule) never can; it comes weekly, and is read and loaned until actually worn out; can be caught up if one has but a moment of time, and some knowledge can be gained. A single, brief item frequently gives what pages of book-bound matter would have to be waded through to learn; for the newspaper is the epitome of the entire world. In the briefest possible space, all that is necessary to the correct understanding is given—to such perfection has the art of condensation been brought.

The newspaper with the present facilities for almost learning what is transpiring in every portion of the habitable globe, is the reflection of the hour equally as much as of past ages. By it the North and the South, the East and the West are brought together. We know of the crashing of the ice and the curling heat of the sun; we are with the daring explorers seeking for the north pole; travel through the jungles of Africa; have a bird's eye view of great battles; sail over every sea; dive with the whale to its fabulous depths; are present in the parliament of nations; listen to the last words of an expiring pope, and take by the hand his successor.

A wonderful, concise, most skillfully painted panorama of the affairs of the world is the newspaper; a map of its busy life; a faithful reproduction of all its lights and shadows, and at the most nominal cost; at the merest bagatelle to books, even in these days of exceptional cheapness. Week after week the paper comes filled with all that is rare, new, interesting and instructive. It is a history of nations in fifty-two volumes; an ever continued encyclopædia of trade, science, biography, agriculture and the arts; is the "boiling down" of all books in so minute a form that the mind can grasp at a single glance, and be saved the wading through ponderous volumes of uninteresting detail—to the great saving of time. It is, in fact, the grandest of all circulating libraries, at only a penny fee; the throwing open to the public of all the costly and exclusive archives of the world.

The newspaper of to-day is a perfect *omnium gatherum*. Nothing escapes its notice. Every event of importance is instantly photographed upon its pages. The whispers breathed in every clime are caught and fixed. It is a marvel of intelligence; is the sterectype of every mind. We look back in wonder at the days when it was not, and human intelligence shudders to think of the barbarism and ignorance and superstition that would follow the blotting out of this the sun of the solar system.

Not a single word would we say against books. Multiply them as much as possible; there can never be too many; the world can never have too much of light; but as the grandest, and cheapest, and widest circulating medium of intelligence—as libraries for mankind, they never can compare with newspapers.

A woman need not always recall her age, but she should never forget it.

What the Farm Should Be.

The farm should be not merely a place where men subsist and rear families, says the *Connecticut Farmer*, in the strictest economy, starving the soul to add a few more acres to the eighty or hundred already obtained, and which in reality are not thoroughly cultivated—but a home speaking of plenty, a home rich in attractions, buildings well kept, shade and ornamental trees, lawns with walks and flowering shrubs, not forgetting the furnished parlor and library. The newspaper, magazine, pictures and music, poets and history should be here. True, the farmer's home is of necessity a busy place, but it should not be all kitchen and dairy, not all scythe and plow, not all an endless routine of treadmill duties, but where the farmer and his wife could find some time each day to mingle with books and in conversation. Away from the bustle and the clatter of the town, it should be the place to grow large in judgment and fine in taste. One of the most hopeful indications of progress is the position occupied by farmers, and the growing aspect manifest toward them. For practical, moral and æsthetical culture, farmers' children have superior advantages.

The hills and forests, with their brooks and rocks, afford ample facilites for the study of botany, geology and natural history. Nowhere do the heavens appear so broad, or do the constellations offer greater attractions to the would-be astronomer than upon the hill-tops in summer, or when under the beautiful snow the earth lies buried at our feet. That these opportunities are appreciated, is seen in the demand for agricultural colleges in all our states.

It is not to be lamented that all of the graduates of these colleges do not go back to the farm upon which they were reared. Many of them become manufacturers, merchants, lawyers, journalists, doctors and ministers, carrying into the town the practical good sense and thrift that purifies, and into rural districts, with professional or mercantile business, inspiration to active social intercourse that overcomes reserve.

So each year the distance between town and rural life is lessening, the one getting more the scent of the clover, the fields, and the free, pure air which plays around the mountain top, the other more the culture and refinement of the city.

Chloroforming Animals.

In all operations, lasting any length of time, humanity demands the use of an anæsthetic, not only in the case of the horse, but in all our domestic animals. Besides, many delicate operations can be easily and securely performed when perfect quiet is demanded of the patient, as for instance, in operations upon the eye, within the mouth, gullet, windpipe, or other parts of the head, as well as the body and limbs. The safe administration of chloroform to the lower animals lies in allowing an equal proportion of atmospheric air with the vapor of the anæsthetic. If this is denied in the process, death ensues either from paralysis of the heart, coma, or apoplexy, or closure of the glottis by muscular spasm. Anæsthetics should not be used in cases where disease of the heart and brain is known to exist, or to animals affected with degeneration of the lungs. As most animals become completely wild, when the effects of the inhalation commences to act upon the brain, it will become necessary, especially in the case of the horse or the ox, to first have them secured, and preferably in a recumbent position, so that they can not get loose. A convenient and inexpensive mode of administering chloroform to the horse or other animals consists in holding a sponge saturated with the fluid to one of the nostrils. Care should be taken to guard the skin of the nose and lips from its irritating properties, by smearing these parts with oil or glycerine. At the commencement, the sponge should be held at a small distance from the nose. As the animal gets more and more under the influence, it shonld be approached to the nose, but it is imperatively necessary that there should be a free admission of atmospheric air. In order to confine the vapors, a light cloth should be thrown loosely over the hands of the operator at the beginning. From two to four ounces of chloroform are generally sufficient, unless the operation to be performed is of a protracted nature. The size of sponge to be used for the larger animals should not be smaller than two closed fists. It should be soft and slightly moist from being squeezed with clean cold water, and it will be sufficient to pour about two ounces of chloroform on it to begin with. So soon as the animal allows a finger to be placed upon the eyelids, the operation is to be proceeded with as dexterously as possible, during which an assistant should hold the sponge, and only apply it from time to time, to keep up the required insensibility. Really, the administration of the anæsthetic should form the whole duty of one person, who must also carefully watch the respiration. If the breathing becomes feeble, and particularly the inspirations loud, or there are premonitory signs of suffocation, etc., the sponge must be quickly withdrawn. —*Prairie Farmer.*

Idleness.

Many young people think that an idle life must be a pleasant one; but there are none who enjoy so little, and are such burdens to themselves, as those who have nothing to do. Those who are obliged to work hard all day enjoy their short periods of rest and recreation so much that they are apt to think if their whole lives were spent in rest and recreation, it would be the most pleasant of all. But this is a sad mistake, as they would soon find out if they made a trial of life they think so agreeable. One who is never busy can never enjoy rest; for it implies a relief from previous labor; and if our whole time were spent in amusing ourselves, we should find it more wearisome than the hardest day's work. Recreation is only valuable as it unbends us; the idle can know nothing of it. Many people leave off business and settle down to a life of enjoyment; but they generally find that they are not nearly so happy as they were before and they are often glad to return to their old occupation to escape the miseries of indolence.

From Cause to Effect.

The rational look of the world is denied by no one. Eyes look as if they were made to see with. Ears as if they were made to hear with. Legs look as if they were made to walk with. The nutritive apparatus looks as if it were made to keep the body in repair. The lungs look as if they were made to aerate the blood; and the blood-vessels as if made with an eye to their actual functions. And in general, science everywhere assumes that nature is rational, and that everything is adapted to everything else. We must remember that science is not merely observation; but is chiefly the conclusions from the observations. Science aims by the aid of reasoning to pass behind the phenomena and form some conception of the supersensible realities upon which appearances are based. But it enters into this hidden world only by thought; and it implicitly assumes, therefore, that the laws of thought are valid for all being. Science, then, is built upon the notion that the real is rational and intelligible; and it aims to grasp the rational system which is in things. If we should assume that the real is irrational, and unintelligible, all our science would perish. What would become of astronomy if we assume that the flying planet is not bound by the rational principles of mathematics? The atomic theory and ether theory are no facts of observation, but only rational inferences from phenomena; but if the real is not rational, of course, these and all other scientific theories fall to the ground. We conclude, then, that there is mind back of nature which realizes in nature its preconceived plans and purposes.

Some Unthought of Statistics.

The Boston *Transcript* thus groups together some statistics of the kind which almost everybody might know if anyone took time to think of them.

Allowing two square feet to each person, the entire population of Boston could stand on the public garden, with a good deal of room to spare. The entire population of the United States could stand in Boston proper, (not including Brighton, Dorchester and West Roxbury.) The entire population of the world (now estimated at 1,400,000,000) could stand on the island of Martha's Vineyard, or in the space occupied by the towns of Boston, Brookline, Newton, Needham, Dedham, Hyde Park and Milton. The state of Massachusetts would in this way accommodate seventy times the present population of the world. The entire population of the world, placed side by side, and allowing two feet to each person, would encircle the earth twenty times. The states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, taken together, are as large as England. Any one of the states of Georgia, Illinois, Iowa and North Carolina is as large as England. Kansas is as large as England and Scotland together. Ireland is about the size of Maine. France is more than twice as large as England, Wales and Scotland together. Texas is thirty-five times as large as Massachusetts, or as large as Maine, Newhampshire Vermont Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana combined. The entire population of the United States could be provided for in the state of Texas, allowing each man, woman and child four acres of land. The entire population of the world could be provided for in the United States, allowing each person one and a half acres of land.

Loving Home.

Nothing to us appears so beautiful in human experience as the reciprocal affection of parents and children, especially after the latter have attained maturity, and, it may be, formed new relations in life. We have seen the loving and lovely daughter, after she had become a wife and mother, seize every opportunity of visiting the parental home, to lavish her affectionate attention upon her parents, and, by a thousand graceful and tender kindnesses, assure them that though she was an idolized wife and a happy mother, her heart still clave with ever strengthening fervor to father and mother who watched over her infancy and guided her youth. It has been our privilege to know such, and as we have witnessed the outpourings of love and happiness between these devoted and glowing hearts, we have felt that surely much of heaven might be enjoyed here if all families were equally attached. And would that every daughter knew what pure joy she might create in the parental bosom by a constant keeping alive of the spirit of filial devotion, and seizing frequent opportunities to make it manifest in little acts of gentleness and love, notwithstanding the child may have become a parent. It is always the same dear child, and never so dear as when it keeps up the childish confidence and love of its earliest youth.

Health Hints.

A Frenchman has discovered that the verest attack of neuralgia can be relieved by directing a stream of water from a force-pump against the part affected.

To cure a felon, as soon as the parts begin to swell, wrap the part affected with a cloth thoroughly saturated with tincture of lobelia, and the felon is dead, An old physician says he knows it to have cured scores of cases, and it never fails if applied in season.

Diphtheria has been very prevalent in Australia, and one of the most successful remedies is said to have been a few drops of sulphuric acid in a tumblerful of water. The result of this mixture is said to be a coagulation of the diphtheritic membrane and its ready removal by coughing.

When the voice is lost, as is sometimes the case, from the effects of cold, a simple, pleasant remedy is furnished by beating up the white of one egg, adding to it the juice of one lemon, and sweetening with white sugar to taste. Take a teaspoonful from time to time. It has been known to effectually cure the ailment.

The People's Advocate

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C. A. LEMAR.

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SPECIAL.

We have moved from 609 Louisiana Avenue to Rooms 45 and 46, 3d Floor,, St. Cloud Building, Cor. of F and 9th Sts. N. W.

Those desiring the editor on business can find him in Room 45 from 12.10 to 12.25 and any afternoon, from 4 to half-past 5.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The events of the year just closed have made the necessity for a bold, outspoken press in the interest of a full and complete enjoyment of all the rights and privileges and immunities of citizenship by us, more urgent than ever before.

Statesman after statesman, who had risen from obscurity to National honor and distinction by unflinchingly championing the cause of the oppressed, has passed off the stage of action or retired to the shades of private life. New men, who are tired of the so-called Negro question, fill their places; journals whose lightest utterances in behalf of freedom and humanity once reverberated the wide world around, now, under the management and control of new men, are too busy with the "material development" of the country, fulfiling the behests of giant corporations, and other monopolies, to insist that the equal protection of the laws shall be guaranteed all over the land and to all citizens, regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The New York *Tribune* and the New York *Times*, once leaders in the van, now lag in the rear; and the dogma of states rights, as interpreted by eight of the nine justices of the Supreme Court, finds support in quarters the least expected,—even such a powerful journal as *The Independent*, of New York, giving its assent to the propositions and reasoning of the Supreme Court, notwithstanding the more comprehensive view and equitable opinion of Justice Harlan.

In view of these facts,—the timidity of political leaders, and the truculency of journals once zealous in our interests,—the alternative of self-reliance presents itself, and enforces the imperative duty of the Negro-American, who seeks and expects the quiet and full enjoyment of his citizenship, considered in its most comprehensive sense, to look mainly to himself for the leadership which shall secure for him the recognition which he seeks.

The Advocate, not arrogating to itself any pre-eminent claim to any journalistic dictation, but as *one* of the many papers honestly desirous of promoting the welfare of the Negro-American, asks the six and a-half millions of this population to recognize the fact of the decline of the predominant public sentiment of the country, touching our condition and the remedial agencies of political agitation and legislative action. It asks their co-operation in the work of revolutionizing this public opinion in our behalf, by contending on the one hand for a recognition of our political necessities in the platforms of parties and the policies of administrations, and on the other by promoting our steady growth and development in whatever contributes to individual or national power.

The power of the press, especially in a democracy like ours, is limited only by the material and intellectual resources which are behind it, and its influence is determined only by the moral forces at its command.

In the anti-slavery era the press was no mean instrumentality, either for or against slavery. The power of the United States was used to prevent the free circulation in the mails, south of Mason and Dixon's line, of copies of the *Tribune* and the *Liberator*,—so much were they feared by the slave power.

In the struggle to-day for the equal enforcement of the laws in the South, the press can be made to play a part as conspicuous as the journals referred to did in *ante bellum* days. We call on our contemporories, especially those of the colored press, to give no uncertain sound in this hour of conflict, to send forth trumpet-tongued, their protests against the public discriminations based on race and color.

The laws must be enforced in the South. The Negro must have justice in the courts. A white man who commits an offence against the laws of any state, where the victim is a Negro, must be arrested, tried and dealt with in the same manner in which a colored man would be were the victim white. Any other course is revolutionary and destructive of the best interests of all classes.

The conservative whites of the South, the merchants, the manufacturers, and the preachers of the gospel can, if they will, stop the license to crime now going on in many parts of their sections. Any other course is bound to increase the commission of these crimes to such an extent that all government will be a mockery, and neither life nor property will be safe.

Let this bloody saturnalia continue, and we will not be surprised to hear of whole communities given to destruction. The Southern Negro has not yet proven himself to be a match for the bulldozer—in fact, he has been somewhat as "a lamb led to the slaughter, and opening not his mouth." It may be, however, that if he resorts to the torch, that whole communities will, in the smoke of their houses, possibly in the piercing and shrieking cries of their wives and children, see that they have "sowed to the wind only to reap the whirlwind."

"When doctors disagree" who will decide," will probably be the first reflection on reading Embry's solution of the Race Problem, especially now that Prof. Gardiner has given his suggestion as to the most plausible way in which the same questions will be solved. But it strikes us that Rev. Embry is the best argument against his own theory. In his first article he dismissed emigration in large numbers as impossible.

In our next issue we will publish in full that portion of Prof. Gardiner's paper relating to the Negro-feature of the Race Problem in the United States. The *National Republican* gave an excellent report of the same portion, but it either omitted or condensed much that was valuable.

The Thanksgiving sermon of Rev. J E. Rankin on "The State and the Citizen of the State," has been printed on fine calendered paper for distribution. Any one desiring a copy can mail us two two cent stamps and we will send them a copy by return mail.

The oration of Rev. C. S. Smith a Chicago on the *twenty-first* anniversary of Emancipation, strikes the key to which our voices should be attuned.

A banquet was tendered T. T. Fortune, Esq., editor of the *Globe*, last Thursday night at Broche's. The dinner itself was a poor affair, but the sentiment was as fine as the compliment was well deserved. Register Bruce presided.

Edwin thus sizes us the article in the New York *Sun*, relative to the colored people of this city:

"However with the slight exceptions, first, that *full* and *equal* civil rights are not accorded to *any* class of colored citizens here, as alleged in the article, secondly, that Mr. Wormley has no son practising medicine, as alleged; thirdly, that Librarian Smith does not keep a private team, and Register Bruce does not own the handsomely furnished residence that he occupies, as alleged; fourthly, that Mr. Milton Holland, thohgh an educated gentleman and an efficient official, yet does not pretend, nor do his friends claim, that he is a "brilliant *classical* scholar," as alleged; fifthly, that Mrs. Dr. Purvis is not a *colored* lady, and therefore, not exclusively identified with colored society, as implied; and lastly, that Mr. Collector Cook's handsome entertainments include only his wife and children (with the adjective left out)—the correspondent's main allegations are correct."

The January *Atlantic* opens the new volume brilliantly. The place of honor is given to the first chapters of a striking serial story, "In War Times," a story of the War for the Union, by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. Mr. Crawford's serial, "A Roman Singer," is continued. Henry James, who knew Turgenieff, writes of him as an author and a man. Dr. Holmes has a poem, "At the Saturday Club," in which he pays noble and discriminating tributes to Longfellow, Agassiz, Hawthorne and Emerson. Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody contributes an articles on "The Study of Greek," Octave Thanet tells a very interesting story, "The Bishop's Vagabond;" H. H. writes entertainingly of "Chester Streets;" Richard Grant White adds "A Sequel to Mr. Washington Adams, in a Letter from Mr. Mansfield Humphreys;" Prof. E. P. Evans has a learned paper on "Hafiz of Shiraz;" E. V. Smalley surveys "The Political Field" from an unpartisan standpoint; and there is an unusually full department of reviews, and a varied Contributors' Club. The *Atlantic* is so sure to be excellent every month that it can safely be commended to every intelligent reader. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Mr. Editor:—I intended to have followed up my last letter by giving a number of practical hints in regard to the way to succeed in the West with small means, but I turn aside to assist Col. J. F. Wilson in his very excellent undertaking, in preparing his forth-coming book on the "Part Taken by the Colored Troops in the late War;" but I shall prepare a number of letters beginning with next year upon that subject, I have found people to be more social and agreeable as I have gone West, because they are, seemingly more on a level. Col. Wilson has undertaken an arduous task and I look for his books with great pleasure, and hope that they may fill a place worthily as Mr. Williams' "History of the Negro Race in America." When Williams related in his note that many pages of the book had been blistered with his tears, I could not understand how that conld be and never believed that I could ever be so effected; but there have been places in which my strength has been compelled to give away, and I too have had to shed tears. We must educate, we must study, read, think and act together, with the determination to elevate ourselves and the race. It is often better to maneuver and gather strength than to waste it in an unequal contest. We are not trying to impose upon others, but we must protect our lives from the avaricious.

Your editorial of the 15th was timely and able; as were several speakers also at your Literary Society. Many of the laws in those Southern States are a disgrace and humiliating to any people, and our people cannot get fair nor suitable representation so as to effect a change. We are too credulous; we should be more practical, act firmly and intelligently.

Our numbers in Crete have increased since my last letter. Our city is nearly thirteen years old and a white barber has held undisputed sway here for about eleven years, although the people have tried repeatedly to get a colored barber, but he has baffled all of their attempts. Two years ago an effort was made to get a colored man to start a shop and the white barber went away and hired a good colored barber to come and work for him. And, although he had a white man working in the same shop, he put the colored man in charge of the shop, and spent the greater part of time outside—giving his colored barber such large wages that there was no inducement to start another shop. But this only lasted a little more than a year, and in November, four of the most wealthy citizens of Crete, carried around a petition getting persons to agree to patronize a new barber and money to help him to fix up in good shape. They knew where they could get one and so they wrote, and in a few days he came, set up his pole and opened up his shop and is doing well. The old white barber finding himself beaten, sold out about the first of December. This displeased the old colored barber and he left and has started another shop and, of course, because he was well liked, is doing splendid. But the old white barber is now rich. Thirteen years ago, I am told that he began poor. Two years ago he built a brick block in Crete, and last spring paid four thousand dollars for a farm near town, and stocked it with fifty or sixty head of young horses. I am told, on good authority, that the old colored barber had banked about twelve hundred dollars since he had been here. He has certainly fixed up one of the finest shops West of Omaha.

Both of the new barbers brought on their families and we have a young man here just from Tennessee, but concerning him, I shall speak in another letter.

I. B. Burton,
Dec. 20th, '83.

—The Quarterly exercises of the Berean and of the 15th street Presbyterian church came off last Sunday night.

WHAT SHALL WE DO? WHAT CAN WE DO?

BY REV. J. C. EMBRY.

For The People's Advocate:

For nearly twenty years we have struggled for complete recognition as a part of the political, civil and social body. We have assumed that by the amended constitution, our incorporation was made secure. Legally, this was true; practically, it is false. It is not pleasant to say so, or think on it, but it is true. We have lost ground, all the way through. As an element of the political body, we are scarcely considered in the South. In property and material improvements we have gained much; in education and religious enlightenment our progress has been marvelous. Summed up, the state of the the case is about thus: In political influence, we have lost greatly, though we still retain enough political influence to keep our opposers restless and on the alert. Educationally, we have made wonderful advances. In religious knowledge and organization, commendable progress has been made. In the acquisition of property, lands, etc., much has been gained. We have made some improvement in our social relations. But in the line of commerce and manufacturing we have not made even a respectable beginning. In all these things we find but little opposition It is only when we enter the political arena that we meet a stubborn, violent resistance.

The right of suffrage was given us to protect the civil and other rights, but this has failed us to great extent. Public sentiment is stronger than the law, in many parts of the country. Put what you may in the statute-book, but he who is a social outcast will be an alien still. The difficulty we have to deal with is not such as the law can materially effect, it is a vicious sentiment, a sort of animal instinct that has been dreadfully intensified by the long existent false relation of master and slave, and the consequent abnormal poverty and weakness of the subject race. This conquered, if conquered it can be, we shall have gained the field. To conquer race repugnance is a slow process. Both sides must grow, and grow in the right direction. You cannot bring it about by direct means. It cannot be done immediately. And what we mean by direct agencies is such as constant political agitation, or physical resistance to every wrong that may occur. Either of these agencies overworked will retard rather than hasten the desired result. Here, as we believe, has been our mistake.

We have given too much time and study to politics, and by far too little to business and self-improvement. Continual harping on our wrongs, disgusts the public, and dulls the public instinct of justice. To talk "*fight*" is nonsense,—worse, it is *madness*. To every thinking mind, one of three things must be done. Our relations must be completely harmonized, or we must be granted a separate independent organization, or they must rise up and destroy us by violence No one but a lunatic could think of exterminating millions; expatriation is physically as impossible as the other; so we are left to solve the problem of harmonizing on the basis of common citizenship and common rights, social, civil, political.

I believe this solution would be greatly facilitated by the organization of a large State for the occupancy of colored people chiefly. On this belief I favored and worked all I could for the famous Windom bill introduced in the Senate in the winter of 1879. I see in it the greatest advantage to hundreds of thousands of our race, both to those who would become resident citizens of such state, and to those who would remain where they are. It would become a political and social safety-valve to the whole South, and possibly a key to the safety of our race and the Nation itself in the years to come. There is still room for such a state. It is still possible, as we believe, to persuade the American people to adopt the necessary legislation. This is no new-fangled idea. At the downfall of the Confederate power, General Sherman, who is a man of practical mind, suggested the policy of trying the experiment of a separate state for such of the colored people as might prefer to try their ability at self-government. Gen. F. P. Blair thought the same way. Since that time Senator Windom, with many friends in New England, as he told me, has advocated the same idea. What would be the advantage? Very many indeed. The fundamental law of society in a free state, of which Prof. Gilliam and others discourse so eloquently, would no longer be broken. Here each citizen would have an equal chance to rise. We should have at least two senators permanently, and from one to thirty representatives in the Congress. Our own governor, judges, and courts of law, one or two federal judges, giving ample scope to our rising young jurists Our political influence would be wonderfully increased. We should develop a race of merchants, manufacturers and traders. Banking and fiscal affairs would become our own, and we would be brought into new relations with the whole world.

In short, we should have all the benefits of independent government without its perils and its cost.

It would have been infinitely wiser if this policy had been adopted at the beginning of reconstruction. But political reasons prevented. When Mr. Windom was advocating this measure before the Senate, I called on Senator Ingalls, of Kansas to secure, if possible, his co-operation with Mr. Windom in advocacy of the measure. But Mr. Ingalls is strictly a party man, and this was not a party measure. He said if such a measure should be adopted, it would, in fact, be the condemnation and abandonment of the policy of reconstruction. It was plain that he was not disposed to give Mr. Windom the benefit of leadership in so great a political bonanza as this scheme might prove to be to whomsoever might be the leading spirit in it.

Many others with whom we conversed on the sublect, felt the same way. Mr. Ingalls said: "Your race is not a strong, aggressive people, such as go out and found cities, combat difficulties, and establish power and civilization in the wilderness. I do not believe they have the executive ability to do this or such a work as this policy implies." "I fear," said he, "it would simply expose the weakness of the race by placing it on exhibition by contrast with others, and so intensify the prejudice against it." But enough of that. I failed. But we still survive, and the duty is still upon us to plan a scheme of relief for ourselves. We hold that this measure—that is, the settlement of a Negro State,—will do more toward harmonizing the races throughout this land than anything else that can be or will be done in the course of a century.

If our colored statesmen and thinkers will not take hold of it, we, the common people, will; and we tell them now that their capital as the "*leaders of the race*," will be gone. If I remember rightly' Prof. Greener heartily favored the Windom measure, and aided us in agitating it in the city at that time. If he will now take hold and help us to organize a powerful force out of all parties and races around this scheme, we will not be slow to acknowledge his "leadership," and reward his usefulness. If after twenty years' experience in freedom, a half million or a million of us are not able to stand on our feet and respectably govern ourselves, we ought to cease all clamor for equal rights. But the time when this can be done is rapidly passing. The country is filling up at a marvelous rate. Anything in this direction should be begun at once, and begun with the determination to carry it through.

Memphis and her Colored People.

The white people here are not unlike they are everywhere; so I pass them by with the brief statement that they are about as clever, sociable and free from prejudice on account of color as are to be found anywhere. They are enterprising and full of business. But the colored people need a whole chapter to themselves. I shall devote considerable space to them because their relations to the whites here are as amicable and their wants as few as might be found to exist in any city of the whole country. They have been free from intimidation, voting their sentiments at the polls, and not a single one of them has ever been the victim of a mob. If they fail to succeed here the fault is wholly their own; for work is plenty and at good prices. Let us see as to the status they have made for themselves.

On reaching the postoffice we were forcibly struck with the idea that the presence of colored men in positions of trust and as laborers side by side with the whites was less obnoxious than in some other places we know.

For instance, we found seven or eight railway postal clerks of the despised race. They are on the river service also as mail agents. Further inquiry brought to light that of the thirteen letter-carriers, seven are colored. Going down the street we met a colored policeman, and his color was easily distinguishable. He certainly is not kept on the force because the majority of law-breakers can not tell him from a real white man. In answer to a question he said that eight of the twenty-five policemen were colored. There is a street commissioner colored. The collector of Revenue, Mr. Cassells, is colored. A driver of one of the mail wagons is colored. The work in all the cotton warehouses is done by colored men. There are carpenters and bricklayers who work side by side with white men. There are colored foremen as well as white, who get from $2 to $10 per day. But the colored man fails here to tally with the white in two indispensable essentials to a leading and powerful race—property and education. In the ward where the leading colored churches are situated the colored people out-number the whites, but they own less than a tenth perhaps of the property and much rudeness and coarseness prevail. In a city where every opportunity to rise is presented the colored people persist in drawing the color line in point of poverty and behavior. There are of course commendable exceptions.—*Editorial Correspondence Gate City Press.*

A HEROIC BRAKEMAN.

On last Thursday a Negro brakeman on the Norfolk and Western road distinguished himself by an act of bravery that deserves a rich reward from his employers. While one of the long freight trains going west was between Rural Retreat and Marion the engine ran off the track while at full speed. The engineer and fireman ingloriously deserted their posts of duty, leaving the train to its fate, when the hero of the hour, who was on the third box from the engine, reversed the lever, and saved the train from destruction. A passenger on the train rewarded the brakeman with a small sum of money. The railroad company ought to pension him.—*Wytheville Dispatch.*

Pension him, indeed! That would be an inadequate recognition of his heroic services. The N. & W. R. R. should likewise promote him to a position which his act shows he could worthily fill.

WE WANT NO DIVISION.

BY ARGUS.

In glancing over the proceedings of the Executive Committee of Colored men which met here about the middle of December last, I was not a little surprised to find that one of the distinguished delegates, J. T. Mahoney, offered a resolution "to recommend to the Negro voters of the United States to divide their votes between the two political parties, viz: the Republican and Democratic parties." There would be nothing very startling in this recommendation if it did not proceed from a man who is supposed to have represented a large body of voters. The gentleman who offered the resolution is from Indiana and the presumption is that he *thought* that he was voicing the sentiments of the colored voters of that State. I say he *thought* so, because it is hardly to be expected that a man of his intelligence would, without authority, have advised such a departure. My opinion is, however, that his thoughts are considerably off and that the colored people of Indiana are very grossly misrepresented. The question of the right of a voter to affilliate with any party he wishes is of course settled. He may vote as he pleases. And the colored voter is no exception; he too can vote as he pleases. But the question of the advisability of a division of the small political force the colored voters have is one which should be determined on a basis considered with reference to welfare of the whole race. It may be policy to divide on certain political issues strictly local in their character for the purpose of rebuking certain men who are inimical to our interests. Such a course is manly and highly necessary to demonstrate political force. But it is not policy, just at this time, to divide the elective strength of the colored voters when they are to pass upon great principles. The colored voters should stand solidly on all those principles which look to their elevation to the plane of perfect political equality. To split is to assume an attitude which insinuates against our capacity to combine and stand together. It makes us the more ready prey to the cupidity and false-heartedness of wicked and designing politicians. I say it is impolitic to split *just now*; for whenever we are fully recognized in American politics, when our lives are secure from the late of political adversaries; when the avenues of trade are opened to us and when civil rights are not denied, the necessities for combination will not be so imperative. The questions upon which we will be then called upon to decide will be those which will effect citizens in a business capacity and the like and hence, as with other voters, there will be divisions which are naturally incident to the consideration of methods of reform and of pure governmental policy. But a division at this time would be perilous. The blood shed by the relentless Bourbons at Danville is hardly dry—blood shed without provocation and but to excite race prejudice and popular hate. The recent lynching in Yazoo county, Miss., where blood thirsty villains wrested from the custody of the law three colored men and defiantly and unceremoniously shot them to pieces or swung them from jail windows, offer some reasons why the colored men should stand firmly by a party which promises and does all it can to secure to us protection in all our rights. The Democratic party is not the friend to the colored people. It has uniformly opposed every measure which had in view the protection of our rights of our citizenship. Already we observe the spirit of opposition to us in the Democratic Congress, in the alacrity with which Democrats frowned down any investigation of the Danville massacre. The Southern Democratic "majahs" have shown their hand and are determined to rule the country, if possible. And what will be the fate of the colored people, if they should come into power? Degradation worse than slavery would follow. And we to assist in our own degradation? Not much. The colored people will not split. They will not support the Democratic party. They will act in harmony with the same spirit which led the majority of the Executive Committee of colored men to squelch the resolution offered by Mr Mahorney. I sincerely trust that the gentleman from Indiana, together with the other hot headed alarmists, will be "sot" upon heavily whenever they assume to stir up a sentiment among the colored people in favor of a division of our political strength.

The People's Advocate.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1884.

AGENTS.

Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... { G. B. Anderson. / G. W. Renfro.
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
New York ..... M. F. Hamlin.

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Office of the Literary Enterprise, 156 6th Avenue, New York City.

LOCAL AGENTS.

East Washinton H. G. Camper.
West Washington, Miss A. S. V. Jones and J. L. Turner.

LOCAL.

—Alex C. Shippen, who is teaching in West Virginia, spent the holidays in the city.

—Mr. A. K. Brodie was promoted to a third class clerkship in the Attorney Generrl's office, at the rate of $1600 per annum, to take effect on the first inst.

Messrs. McIntosh & Boston erected nearly fifty houses during the past year.

—If you wish fashionable suits for winter wear, call on T. K. Richardson, the practical tailor, at 615 L St., N. W. tf.

Rev. W. H. Brooks was remembered in royal style by different members of his flock last week. Purses of money, turkeys and groceries, in abundance, and even one unnamed friend sent him a load of coal.

—Miss Mattie Bowen, who spent the holidays with friends in Brooklyn, has returned. She tarried long enough in Philadelphia to witness the marriage of her friend, Rev. W. H. B. Vodery, to Miss Silena Hall.

—T. K. Richardson, the practical tailor (late of the firm of Banks & Richardson) still continues his trade at 615 L street, N. W. tf.

—Mr. W. E. H. Chase, a former typo in our office, now assistant foreman on the New York *Globe*, spent his holidays in our city, and out of his abundant good nature gave the boys a lift.

—Wm. H. Thomas, who died last Sunday night and was buried on Wednesday with the highest Masonic honors, was once one of the foremost of our citizens. *Requiescat in pace.*

—T. Thomas Fortune, of the New York *Globe*, arrived in our city Thursday morning the guest of his friend R. S. Smith.

—Sunday is grand rallying day at Galbraith Chapel. At the morning service Rev. Wm. Draper will occupy the pulpit, and at 3 p. m. the Rev. A. W. Upshaw, of Pisgah church, at 7 p. m. the Rev. H. H. Pinkney of Asbury church. Come and help us, and God will bless you. John A. Mulligan, pastor.

—T. K. Richardson, the practical tailor will be pleased to see his friends at 615 L street, N. W. tf.

—MARRIED—At Silver Creek, Michigan, Sunday, July 22, 1883, Mr. Fabe Martin, of Dowagiac, Mich., and Miss Josie S. Martin, of Washington, D. C.

The above marriage was publicly announced Tuesday evening, January 1st' 1884, by the Rev. Frank Grimke, at his residence in the presence of a large number of guests. They will live at Rev. Mr. Grimke's, 1608 R Street, n. w., where they will be pleased to see their friends.

IMMANUEL.

The beautiful Cantata, Immanuel which was rendered by the Union Bethel A. M. E. Sunday School, on the 23rd ultimo, will be repeated to-morrow night at Bethel Hall. This is done at the urgent request of many who, on account of the very inclement weather, were prevented from hearing it on the previous occasion. This same Cantata was rendered last week by Dr. Sunderland's and the Metropolitan M. E. Sunday Schools.

At John F. Cook's.

Miss Bessie A. Cook called around her, on New Year's evening, a few friends, and afforded one of the most beautiful and enjoyable parties of the holiday season.

The ladies were attired in evening dresses of the most delicate shades. The supper room was a lovely sight when all present took possession of it, to partake of all the heart and taste could wish. Dancing, including some of the new figures, was kept up until 2:00 o'clock.

The ladies were Misses Mary Evans, Bessie Smith, Florella Tucker, Emma King, Maggie Lewis, Hattie Bruce, Bessie Johnson and Mamie Nichols; gentlemen, Mont Bruce, Harry Lewis, J. B. Hyman, Wm. Johnson, E. J. Waring, Wm. Gowens, John Smith and F. T. Hyman.

BETHEL LITERARY.

Prof. Gardiner spoke on "The Race Problem in the United States," last Tuesday night at Lincoln Mission before a crowded house. He paid a glowing tribute to the Indu-European branch of the Aryan race, whose active, restless spirit was the key to their success and the achievements with which history was replete.

He first considered the Indian question, showing the falsity of many popular opinions concerning him, and stated his belief that the future Indian policy should look to the citizenship of the Indian and his complete incorporation in the American family. The condition of the Negro was then discussed in detail. He said emigration was out of the question, amalgamation possible in the South, though not in the entire country, but not desirable. The Negro would double his population once in every twenty years. The southern white once in 35 years; that the South Atlantic States, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, would be in the full political control of the Negro race; that the whites if they remained would be absorbed by the blacks, the only safety being in emigration to the North. Such a condition of affairs would probably result in the organization, by these States, of an independent republic.

He, by implication, defended the Chinese law of 1882 and said that the time had come when a restriction should be put upon all foreign immigration, Europoan as well as Asiatic. He quotep freely from literary men and scientists, European as well as American, and frequently referred to tables to enforce his argument. The professor's remarks were frequently applauded. The discussion was participated in by E. J. Waring, who referred to the career of the Aryan race as one of crime, and that their advent in the U. S had also been inaugurated by hypocrisy.

T. J. Minton thought there was inconsistency in the all conquering career of the Caucasian race, and the idea of their submission to absorption by the Negro in the South.

Prof. Greener paid a graceful tribute to the ability and moral courage of Prof. Gardiner in daring to beard the black lion in his den.

Mr. Cardozo thought the theory as to the future predominance of the Negro in the political control of the South as chimerical as those that had been demolished by the essayist.

Dr. Crummell thought the difficulty not one of color. As the colored race rose from plane to plane of superiority the prejudices of race would be forgotten. The rapid growth of the Negro was certain as well from the causes referred to as from the constant immigration of colored men from the West Indies.

Mr. Hart thought Dr. Crummell in error as to the extent of the colored population in the West Indies and South America.

Mr. J. W. Cromwell thought a deduction as to the non-desirability of intermarriages between the races based upon the deterioration of brain power of the half-caste in cases where the blacks have been illiterate, as has been generally the case, fallacious, because as the Negro improves intellectually, which is conceded, his brain power would be correspondingly developed and his skull increase in its capacity.

On motion of E. J. Waring a vote of thanks was tendered Prof. Gardiner. Prof. Gardiner gracefully acknowledged the compliment. The president, Mr. R. J. Smith, gave a general indorsement to the views of Prof. G. and the meeting adjourned.

Next week W. R. Smith will read the paper on the following topic: "*Some* of the superior advantages which the North has offered, does and will offer to the colored people, over those of the South.

Christmas at Lincoln Mission.

The children of the Miner Free Kindergarten, under the direction of Mrs. Z. C. Ford, gave their parents and friends a rare treat Christmas eve.

The central object of attraction was the Christmas tree. Unlike most Christmas trees, this tree was filled with presents from the children to their parents and friends. These presents consisted of ornamental boats, candy horns, needle work, etc., made by the children under the direction of their efficient teacher. The children have made commendable progress during the past term.

It is proposed to introduce the kitchen-garten work which has proven so successful in New York and other places. The children of the day nursery, under the auspices of the Associated Charities were made happy by a Christmas dinner. A Christmas dinner was also served to a large number of aged persons and many dinners were sent out from the Mission to persons who were too aged and infirm to be present.

The crowning event of the week was the Christmas House of the large Mission Sabbath School. It was snow-crowned and surrounded with evergreen. After the musical and literary exercises Old Santa Claus gave presents to about four hundred children. All went home delighted with their good cheer and success of the Christmas House.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New at Hillsdale, D. C.

The Bethlehem Baptist Sunday School Christmas Entertainment was a very grand affair. The Christmas tree was much enjoyed by the school, parents and friends. The tree was very handsomely decorated. Presents were taken from the tree for all the scholars.

The teachers presented to Mr. C. W. Davis, the Superintendent, a handsome present and one to the pastor, Rev. H. Scott, and also to Mr. C. F. Hackett, chorister. A very fine library had been obtained by the Superintendents and teachers which was presented to the school by the Rev. J. H. Welch, pastor of Mt. Zion A. M. E. church. The church was neatly dressed with evergreen.

Presents were presented to the teachers from the Superintendent. A hundred books were presented by Mr. Lingor, Superintendent, Uniontown Sunday school.

The above named school held its 4th Quarterly review last Sunday at 3:00 P. M. which was largely attended. After singing prayer was offered by Rev. J. H. Welch. The lessons of the whole year were reviewed; reading by Miss E. E. Lucas, "Successful Teaching;" Miss E. A. Davis, "The Greatest Hindrance." The Quarterly report was read by Miss E. Johnson which was a good showing of the work of the Quarter.

The school was addressed by Rev. W. H. Scott, Rev. D. Harrod and Mr. W. J. Howard, superintendent Zion Baptist Sunday School. The speakers complimented the school very highly for the correct manner in which the lessons were reviewed, and for the fine music rendered on the occasion. The whole affair was a success.

West Washington Notes.

School teachers all left on New Year's day. Misses Molly Saunders, Fannie Saunders and Katie Davenport, left for their stations in Virginia. Misses Ella Nash, Sarah Williams and E. Dennis, for Maryland.

All of these ladies carry with them the best wishes of their many friends for their success. New Year's day was generally celebrated throughout the town. Not many of the ladies kept open houses, still there were many callers.

The town was alive during the entire holidays with a number of visitors, both ladies and gentlemen.

All the Sabbath Schools celebrated their Christmas either by Christmas feasts or trees. The old year was watched out by all the churches of the town with immense audiences and imposing exercises.

After War, Pestilence, and Intemperance, Colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly in consequence of their being systematically neglected,—"left to go as they come,"—until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal disease. It is better to take care of a Cough or Cold from its incipiency, by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy thoroughly adapted to remove these complaints, and equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis.

WANTED!

A single or communicating rooms with or without board by a young gentleman. Central location preferred. References exchanged. Address stating street, number and particulars,

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The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

TO STAIN WOOD BROWN.—Get an ounce each of catechu and bichromate of potash. Then carefully break the catechu—which is a blackish gum-like substance—into small fragments, place it in a glass or earthenware vessel, with a piece of washing soda as large as a walnut, and pour upon it a pint of boiling water, and stir until dissolved. Put the bichromate in a bottle with a pint of cold water, and dissolve with occasional shaking. Paint over the wood-work to be stained, first with the catechu solution, and let it dry; it will be of a dull, dirty brown. When dry go over it with the solution of bichromate, and it will turn to a very rich chestnut brown. By varying the strength of the solutions, the depth of color will be varied. When quite dry, apply shellac, or other varnish. Very cheap, easily applied and satisfactory.

A lady who has been spending the summer at Lake Chautauqua says that on one of the steamers that pass Fair Point, at the time when the great Sabbath-school convention was in progress, were three women, rather gaudily dressed and wearing diamonds enough to indicate they had plenty of money. Their conversation was carried on in a loud voice, and attracted considerable attention. In front of Fair Point stands a statue of Faith. "See that piece of statoowary," said number one. "I wonder who it is. It must be Jupiter." "No" said number two, "it looks more like Venus.' "Well," said number three, "anyway it's one of those people in the Bible."

A valuable dog belonged to a gentleman, who intrusted one of his farm servants with the key of the barn, from whence he occasionaly brought sacks of flour to the house for the use of the family. One night this man wickedly stole a sack of corn for the use of his own household, little thinking that the dog, which knew him so well, and watched and followed him so quietly, would interfere with his guilty plan.

All went smoothly until the thief, leaving his master's premises, turned into the road that led to the village, when the shrewd animal, suspecting that all was not right, seized him by the leg, and, without hurting him in the least, held him tightly till the morning. Unable to account for his awkward position, the culprit was obliged to confess his crime.

TO REMOVE RUST FROM STEEL.—First, the steel to be cleaned should be washed with a solution composed of one-half ounce of cyanide of potassium in two ounces of water; then brush with the following recipe: cyanide of potassium, one-half ounce; castile soap, one ounce; whiting and water sufficient to form a paste. Cyanide of potassium is a most violent poison, and persons using it should be particularly careful.

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The Medici Family.

From the bosom of commerce sprung the illustrious family of Medici, which in celebrity has eclipsed those of almost all the sovereigns of Europe. John de Medici, whose influence and ascendancy in the councils of the commonwealth arose not more from their vast possessions than from his virtue and beneficence, was the first banker and merchant of Italy. Cardinal Colona, after his elevation to the chair of St. Peter, by Martin the Fifth, when reduced to apply to him for pecuniary assistance, scrupled not to pledge to him the pontificial crown, and afterward created him Duke of Monteverdi.

At his death, notwithstanding the immense treasures which he bequeathed to his family, yet so boundless had been his largesses and donations to the necessitous among his fellow-citizens, that he was attended to the grave by a prodigious concourse of his weeping countrymen, and honored with the title of "Father of the Poor."

Cosmo, the eldest, son succeeded to his virtues, and far excelled him in strength of genius, power and reputation. Banished from Florence by a triumphant faction, he was recalled only to enjoy an augmented degree of public confidence. His influence, always exerted to produce the most beneficial and laudable effects, attained a strength and solidity which no despotism could have conferred. Constantly engaged in commerce, he employed and enriched a multitude of persons, who in return sustained his own greatness. His vessels traded at every port, and his factors at Constantinople, Cairo, and along the coast of Lesser Asia, enjoyed the most distinguished consideration.

The sultans of Egypt, the emirs of Babylon, and the Turkish emperors were all connected with him by commercial ties.

The Paleæologi, in whose family expired the empire of Constantinople, sold him the jewels and splendid furniture of the imperial palaces, during the state of depression to which they were reduced previous to their final destruction by Mahomet the Second. To the claims to the admiration of his contemporaries and of posterity which commerce and riches could confer, Cosmo added another by his princely protection of letters.

The memorable era, distinguished by the name of "the age of Medici," commenced with Cosmo, and forms an epoch in the annals of literature. His house was the asylum of genius and talent from every part of Italy and Greece. The most precious manuscripts, preserved by his care from the barbarous rage of the Turks, and purchased by his order, were transmitted to future times. Numbers of learned men, driven by Turkish sultans to take refuge in Florence and other Italian states, received from his bounty a liberal provision, and repaid him by their grateful eulogiums.

More fortunate in the close of his life than Pericles, Cosmo, after presiding during thirty years over the republic, during which time he embellished the capital with monuments of utility and magnificence, expired at a very advanced age, free from the infirmities by which it is usually accompanied. His memory was inexpressibly dear to his countrymen, who, by a public decree, inscribed on his tomb the glorious title of "Father of his Country."

A kid-napper—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

"Oh, mamma?" exclaimed a bright little boy yesterday, "there goes an editor." Hush my child," said the kind-hearted lady, "hush, the poor unfortunate man may hear you."

An inquisitive young lady asks: "What is the most popular color for the bride?" The New York Star answers: "If we were going to marry, we should prefer a white one."

A bright little three-year-old, while her mother was trying to get her to sleep, became interested in some outside noise. She was told that it was caused by a cricket, when she sagely observed: "Mamma, I think he ought to be oiled."

A bald-headed professor, reproving a youth for the exercise of his fists, said: "We fight with our heads at this college." The youth reflected a moment, and then replied: "Ah, I see, and you have butted all your hair off."

He was told to remain after school when the teacher, trying to impress upon the youthful mind the sinfulness of not speaking the truth, asked him if they did not tell him, in Sunday-school, where bad boys went who told falsehoods. Choking with sobs, he said: "Yes, ma'am; its a place where there is fire, but I don't just remember the name of the town."

A young man who went to the circus, and stepped too near a monkey's cage, had his arm seized and savagely jerked by one of the monkeys. He would have escaped safely if he had not said, "It is merely a monkey wrench," but when they heard that, the infuriated crowd threw him in the lion's cage.

Yesterday afternoon a young gentleman from the Flint river district came to town with a jag of wood and a pair of oxen, and in the course of his wanderings he came across a fire-hydrant that had been opened to clean out the pipes. He stared at the gushing water in dead silence for a moment, and then gave the alarm by shrieking: "Gosh all hemlock! Here's a hitching-post sprung a leak worse than a sugar maple!"

A filial rebuke. Squire Quiverful (who has a large family, to his eldest son)—"These are uncommonly good cigars of yours, Fred; what do they cost you? Fred—"Sixty shillings a hundred." Squire Quiverful—"Good heavens! what extravagance! Do you know, sir, that never give more than threepence for a cigar?" Fred—"And a very good price, too! By George, Governor, if I had as many children to provide for as you have, I wouldn't smoke at all."

Breaking off Bad Habits.

To break off bad habits, undefstand the reason and all the reasons why the habit is injurious. Study the subject until there is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid the places, the persons and the thoughts that lead to the temptation. Frequent the place, associate with the persons, indulge in thoughts that lead away from the temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle when you have broken your resolution once, twice, a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is for you to strive. When you have broken your resolution, just think the matter over, and endeavor to understand why it is you failed, so that you may be on your guard against a recurrence of the same circumstances. Do not think that it is an easy thing that you have undertaken. It is folly to expect to break off a bad habit in a day which may have been gathering for long years.

A Woman's Glove.

A woman's glove is to her what a vest pocket is to a man. But it is more capacious, and in nine cases out of ten it is much better regulated. A man will carry $200 in small change, four matches, half a dozen toothpicks, a short pencil, and other things, and yet not be able to find a nickel, or a match, or a toothpick or a pencil or a card when he wants it. Not so with a woman. She has the least bit of a glove, and in that she carries the tiniest hand, and a wad of bills, and the memorandum for her intended purchase of dry goods, and car tickets, and matinee checks, and may-be a diminutive powder-bag. We have no idea how she does it—how she manages to squeeze those thousand and one things into that wee space. But she does it every time, and the glove never looks the least distended or ruffled. And when a woman wants any article concealed about that glove, she doesn't seem to have the least trouble in the world getting at it. All required is a simple turn of the wrist, the disappearance of fairy fingers, and the desired article is brought to light. It is a wonder that no *savant* can explain.

Fish Raising.

There is some difficulty in stocking a stagnant pond with good kinds of fish. One cannot have the choicest fish without the very best conditions for their culture. Trout require cool spring water, and it should be a flowing stream unless there are abundant springs at the bottom of the pond, springing from the gravel beds. Black bass is the next best fish to trout, and may be kept in a pond if there is an ample supply of fresh water and food. The yellow perch comes next, and this will thrive where bass will not; a pond with muddy bottom, if it is planted with aquatic vegetation, will provide a comfortable home for this variety. Then come sun-fish and cat-fish, and let them propagate and increase for a time; then add some yellow perch which would live on the cat-fish and increase as these diminished until they took complete possession of the pond. It would then be necessary to provide some food, if a large stock was desired. Cat-fish can be easily caught with a hook, put into a tub of water and transported to a pond a long distance off. Yellow perch could be procured the same way. A few dozen would soon stock a pond of half an acre. When fish are put into the pond it would be well to transplant some water plants by taking up roots of water-lilies, etc., making a ball of mud about them and dropping them into the water here and there.

Hints About Water.

No water that has stood in open vessels during the night should be used for drinking or cooking. By exposure to the air it has lost its "aeration," and has absorbed many of the dust germs floating in the apartment. If convenience requires water to be kept in vessels for several hours before use, it should be covered, unless the vessels are tight. Wherever it is practicable, all distributing reservoirs should be covered. Filtering adds to the purity of water. Drinking water should never be taken from lakes or rivers on a low level. Surface water, or water in lakes, pools or rivers, which receive the surface wash, should be avoided as much as possible. Do not drink much water at a time. More than two tumblerfuls should not be taken at a meal. Do not drink between meals unless to quench thirst, as excess of water weakens the gastric juice and overworks the kidneys. Excessive potations, whether of water or other fluid, relax the stomach, impair its secretions and paralyze its movements. By drinking a little at a time all injury is avoided.

Swimming.

The edtior of the London *Truth*, after observing that probably not one in twenty of the persons who indulge in boating on a holiday can swim, proceeds to tell his readers how to acquire this accomplishment. "Nothing," he says, "is more easy. When the air is out of the body, its owner sinks; when the air is in the body, its owner floats. Let any one slowly draw in his breath as he draws back his legs and pushes forward his arms, retain it while he is preparing the stroke which is to propel him, and slowly allow it go through his lips as his arms are passed back from before his head to his sides and his legs are stretched out. The action of the stroke should not be quite horizontal, but should be made on a slight incline downwards. The real reason why people take weeks to learn how to swim is because swimming professors either do not know or do not choose to teach the philosophy of breathing, so as to render the body buoyant. I would engage to make anyone a tolerable swimmer in an hour, unless he be a congenital idiot."

THE TONGUE INSTRUCTED.

Guard well thy lips; none, none can know	Prov. xiii. 3
What evils from the tongue may flow;	James iii. 5, 6
What guilt, what grief may be incurred,	Judges xi. 35
By one uncautious, hasty word.	Mark vi. 22, 27
Be "slow to speak," look well within,	Prov.
To check what there may lead to sin	James i. 28
And pray unceasingly for aid,	Col. iv. 2
Lest unawares, thou be betrayed.	Luke xxi. 34
"Condemn not, judge not"—not to man	James iv. 2
Is given his brother's faults to scan;	1 Cor. iv. 5
The task is thine, and thine alone—	Matt. vii. 1
To search out and subdue thine own.	John viii. 7
Indulge no murmurings; oh, restrain	1 Cor. x. 10
Those lips so ready to complain;	Lam. iii. 22
And, if they can be numbered, count	Ps. cili. 2
Of one day's mercies the amount.	Lam. iii. 23
Shun vain discussions, trifling themes;	Titus iii. 9
Dwell not on earthly hopes and schemes;	Deut. vi. 4-7
Let words of wisdom, meekness, love,	James iii. 13
Thy heart's true renovation prove.	Luke vi. 45
Set God before thee; every word	Gen. xvii. 1
Thy lips pronounce by Him is heard;	Ps. cxxxix. 4
Oh, couldst thou realize this thought,	Matt. xii. 36
What care, what caution would be taught!	Luke xii. 3
"The time is short," this day may be	1 Cor. vii. 29
The very last assigned to thee;	Eph. v. 16
So speak, that shouldst thou ne'er speak more,	Col. iv. 6
Thou may'st not this day's words deplore.	Rom. xiv. 12

Indian corn was first grown by Europeans in this country at the James River settlement, in Virginia, in 1608; and history informs us that the increase was immense, more than a thousand fold. In 1609, more than forty acres were grown by Virginia planters.

An Important Date for Englishmen.

A story comes to us, says the Boston *Transcript*, of an incident in a school in Southampton, England, some years ago. The boys were being examined in the history of England, and the answers were mainly dates of events more or less important in the history of the British Empire. Among the pupils was a son of an American sea-captain, a bright specimen of young America. Being questioned concerning dates in English history, he manifested an ignorance bordering on stupidity. The teacher whose patience was exhausted, exclaimed: "What! Don't you remember a single date that marks an important event in the history of England?" "Why, yes, sir," answered the boy, "I do know one." "Well, out with it," said the teacher. "The Fourth of July, 1776."

To cure a cough, roast a lemon very carefully without burning it; when it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze into a cup upon three ounces of sugar, finely powdered. Take a spoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is as good as it is agreeable to the taste. Rarely has it been known to fail of giving relief.

A sure cure for soft corns is to dip a bit of soft linen rag into turpentine and wrap it around the soft corn; wet the corn in it night and morning, and in a few days the corn will have disappeared. But the relief to the throbbing, burning pain comes almost immediately after the first or second application. Wear cotton between the toes, and the corns will not reappear.

The *Gazette Medicale* of France says that by an accident charcoal has been discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn, the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour, the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions. The remedy is cheap and simple, and certainly deserves a trial.

We have tried many experiments to induce sleep. The very best method we have yet discovered is that of counting. Breathe deeply and slowly (without any straining effort.) and with every respiration count one, two, three, etc., up to a hundred. Some persons will be asleep before they count fifty in this manner. Others will count ten, twenty, or thirty, and then forget themselves and cease counting. Very few persons can count a hundred and find themselves awake; but should this happen, repeat the dose until cured.

Salt, Sulphur and Charcoal for Pigs.

We have observed that when pigs are fed a great deal of hearty food they are fond of salt and charcoal. Pigs are often affected with indigestion, and the salt and charcoal are good remedies. We cannot well mix these things in their food in the right proportion, and, moreover, it would not be the best to attempt to force a pig to eat them unless it wanted to, or else its appetite might be destroyed and harm come from the experiment, but by mixing the salt and charcoal together, and putting them in a box accessible to the pigs, they will eat no more than they require. There is no danger in putting either salt, charcoal or sulphur where the pigs can get them, but to mix them in their food might injure them, especially if one of them should possess a voracious appetite. Hogs will eat a considerable quantity of sulphur, and it is exceedingly healthful to them as a purifier to the blood, and to help them to get rid of the vermin which infest their bodies inside and out. We want the pigs we are going to eat to have plenty of sulphur, at least all they will take. Their flesh makes better food.

Charcoal for Fowls.

The following experiment, given in the *American Cultivator*, will bring fresh to mind what many know as to the value of charcoal, not only when fattening turkeys but other fowls. It will also be found a good correctiue when used occasionally in winter when the fowls are confined to their quarters.

"Four turkeys were confined in a pen, and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were also at the same time confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same articles, but with a pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food. They also had a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of a pound and a half each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat being greatly superior in point of flavor and tenderness.

Moral and Religious.

There can be no better help against our own sins, than to help our neighbor in the encounter with his.

There shall be no night there in that beautiful land. While many of us are now looking out of our western windows toward the setting sun, it is eventide, and the soft clouds throw their thin shadows now and then over the face of the sky as day drops slowly out of sight and only twilight remains. The sun of life is going down. But see, to-morrow the sun will rise on a new scene, That is not the scene of a sunset, but a glorious rising of a heavenly morning. Afflicted, tired, aged pilgrim, looking at the setting sun, just turn your eyes of faith. See what scenes of beauty shine through the new east window. If the shadows are a little dark along the river, the angel of hope holds its lamp and lights up our pathway. Yes, blessed be God! we have the promise that "at evening time it shall be light."

In France the public school is made an agent in developing and strengthening the virtue of economy. An annual premium of 100 to 150 francs is given to the most diligent and well-behaved child of every hundred in the public schools. This money is placed in a savings' bank. The child is furnished with a bank-book. He can add to the sum deposited, but he cannot draw it out until he attains his majority, when the whole sum is his own. Children are encouraged to save their money. They are allowed to place the smallest sums, even to a sou, in the hands of their teachers, who have to keep an account with each child. When the sum amounts to a franc, it is deposted in the savings' bank. Thus thousands of children are laying up small sums of money; and, at the same time they are acquiring those habits of economy which have so long characterized the French people.—*Prof. Ward.*

In the Months with an R.

Philadelphia pays over $80,000 a day for oysters, and New York almost $200,000 every twenty-four hours. Boston and Baltimore together eat more oysters than New York. There are 3,000 acres occupied by oyster beds in Chesapeake Bay alone, while for 2,500 miles along the Atlantic coast oyster beds can be found. The Chesapeake beds turn out 25,000,000 bushels of oysters annually. Baltimore cans 20,000,000 bushels of oysters every year and has $15,000,000 invested in the business. American oysters are exported to Germany, France, England and other foreign countries. The Philadelphia Times estimates that the foreign and domestic oyster trade of this country exceeds $300,000,000 annually, and that we ship abroad 50,000,000-000 oysters every year.

English Ivy.

English ivy will succeed better in our dry, warm rooms than almost any other plant, and requires very little care. If 2-year-old plants are secured they will begin to run after that time. It is not necessary to give the plant a large pot or to change this often. Good, rich loam and plenty of water is all that is required. Move the pot as little as possible. Once a week wipe off all the leaves carefully with a large wet sponge, fastened to a long stick. As the ivy does not require sunlight it can be grown anywhere, and makes a charming frame-work for doors, windows and pictures. Sometimes it is planted in large tubs and trained up a stairway, forming a mass of green foliage from the hall below to the floor above.

Diphtheria.

Quite a discovery in the treatment of diphtheria has been made. A young man whose arm had been amputated, was attacked by diphtheria before healing took place, and instead of the matter from that disease being deposited in the throat, the greater portion appeared on the wounded arm, and the diisease was very light and easily managed. Dr. Davis, of Mankato, profited by this, and in his next case of diphtheria blistered his patient's chest, and on the blistered part the chief deposits appeared. This was also an easy case. The theory of Dr. Davis is that diphtheria usually appears in the throat because of the thinness of the lining of the throat. Hence, when the blister breaks the skin upon any other part of the body, the disease appears there.

No Time.

"I have no time to devote to my children," says the business man, with a sigh; for he really feels the privation of their society keenly. But the excuse is an insufficient one; he should make time—let other duties go, for no duty is more important than that he owes his offspring. Parents should never fail to give the child such sympathy in its little matters of life as will produce in its confiding mind that trust and faith which is a necessary element in paternal influence. Filial affection is a great safeguard against evil influences, as well as a great civilizer to its possessor. Do not forget, too, that the childish mind, in process of development, absolutely needs the cheerful and happy influences which are produced by amusements, as sure as the plant needs sun and light for its proper growth.

Madagascar.

Although Madagascar is known to be the third largest island in the world, its actual size and extent is not generally understood. It is easy to see how misconception on this point arises, for in maps the island is usually seen only in connection with Africa, and that great continent is so large that it dwarfs by comparison with itself everything in its near neighborhood, so that the really large island shelte ing under its south-eastern side appears but an inconsiderable appendage to its vast neighbor. If, however, we take a good-sized map of Madagascar, and put by its side the outline, to the same scale, of another country with whose dimensions we are familiar, such, for instance, as England, we begin to realize how important an island it is as regards size, being nearly 1,000 miles long by about 250 in average breadth, so that it is nearly four times as large as England and Wales.

Infinitessimal.

Lewinhoeck tells of an insect seen with a microscope, of which 37,000,000 would only equal a mite. Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand. Mold is a forest of beautiful trees, with branches, leaves and fruit. Butterflies are fully feathered. Hairs are hollow tubes. The surfaces of our bodies is covered with scales like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover 150 of these scales, and yet each scale covers 500 pores. Through these narrow openings the perspiration forces itself like water through a seive. The mites take 500 steps a second. Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of animated animals, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea. Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it like cows in a meadow.

THE USE OF A BROOM.—As simple as the advice may seem, but very few people handle a broom properly, although they are accustomed to sweep more or less every day of their lives. There is science in handling a broom, as well as in many other kinds of labor. Always draw your broom, by leaning the handle forward, because the position of the broom will take the dirt along more gently; it will sweep cleaner; it will not wear out the carpet so fast. Your broom will be kept in proper shape and not half so much dust will be raised to be afterward wiped from your furniture. Most careless sweepers thrust their broom forward of them in a sort of digging way, with the handle inclining towards them. This way you will find breaks your broom, flirts up more dust, and makes the process of sweeping much more laborious.

Experiments in a deep lake near Berlin have shown the practicability of an ingenious plan for raising sunken vessels and other heavy objects lost in the water. The invention is that of an Austrian engineer, and consists of an uninflated balloon, containing a bottle of sulphuric acid packed in salt, which, when exposed to the action of the acid, generates carbonic acid gas. The balloon is taken under water by a diver and fastened to the object that is to be raised. Then a screw is turned that liberates the acid, gas is formed, the balloon expands and rises, and it is only a question of the size of the balloon, the strength of the tackle, and the weight of the sunken object, whether it shall be raised or not. The experiments near Berlin were successful.

There are many moral people whose virtues somehow seem to be a misfit.

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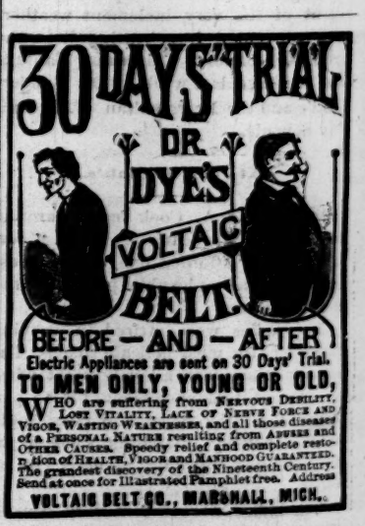

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